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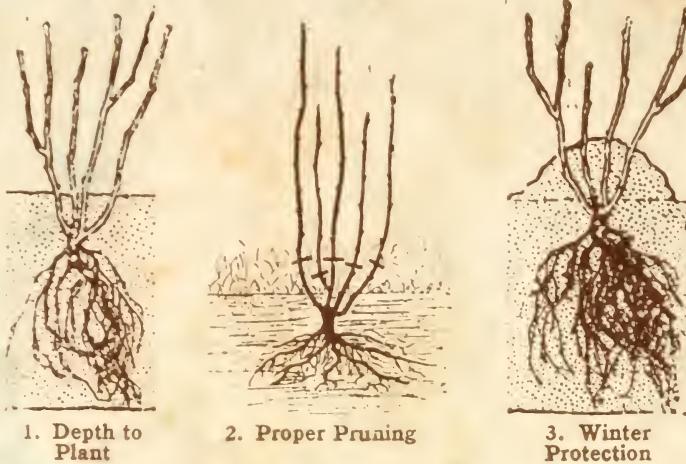
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1924



ROSES

MELVIN E. WYANT
Rose Specialist
PAINESVILLE, OHIO



1. Depth to Plant

2. Proper Pruning

3. Winter Protection

How to Plant, Prune, and Protect Roses

1. Dig a hole 12 inches across and 15 inches deep. Spread the roots out, filling in between with fine dirt entirely surrounding them to prevent drying out. The bud must be 2 to 3 inches below the ground.
2. Remove the weak canes, cut the strong ones back to a plump bud 3 or 4 inches above the ground. The more severe the pruning, the bigger the blooms.
3. To prevent winter injury cut the canes back to $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 feet long and mound earth about them 1 foot high. Bury tender varieties a foot deep in a well-drained place.



One of Wyant's Rose Fields

Introduction

THIS little book on Roses is written to aid those interested in the Queen of Flowers to pick out varieties which will be the most pleasing to their individual tastes. Very few of the large number of Roses in existence are described herein, but these few have outstanding characteristics which sometimes enable individual varieties to represent an entire class. These roses are described—not to enveigle would-be purchasers into buying certain plants which have been found easy to propagate and grow—but so as to give a clear, definite idea of what the Rose really is—its colorings, its foliage, its vigor, its fragrance, and its distinguishing characteristics.

The writer, for many years previous to his growing Roses, was a nursery inspector in the largest nursery district in Ohio, and while at this work he made many valuable observations in nursery work which have been exemplified in his own Rose-gardens. This explains, in part, the huge success of his Roses as compared with most others. Another important factor has been the endless, painstaking perseverance which is necessary to make anything perfect or as nearly perfect as possible.

In order to attain the highest quality, Roses—and Roses only—are grown. Our entire thought, time, and energy are spent in producing

quality, and large quantities are not attempted. There is not a detail omitted which may result in the production of better plants, and only dormant plants of the first grade or the highest quality are shipped out. These are hardy, two-year, field-grown, low-budded plants.

We use the best rootstock known (*Multiflora Japonica*) for growing sturdy, profuse blooming plants. The plants are budded on this vigorous-growing root so that more blooms will be produced than if the plants were grown on their own roots. They will also be less subject to diseases and more sure to give better results and fewer disappointments. The loss or failure of budded plants in transplanting is insignificant, while there is a heavy loss in trying to transplant own-root plants. A detailed test made near Philadelphia, of ten standard varieties of Hybrid Teas gave an average for the season of ten flowers per plant for the own-root plants, twenty-seven flowers per plant for the same sorts when budded on *Multiflora* roots, and nineteen flowers per plant on *Manetti* and *Brier*. *Multiflora* roots not only give abundant blooms but are also long-lived.

The buds are placed low on the stock, and many times on the root, so that no suckers can possibly come from below the junction of the top and root. These suckers are shoots of the original plant which burst forth from below the crown, and, if left growing, would entirely take the life away from the slower-growing flowering top. However, if any do appear, they may be readily distinguished by the much smaller leaves of an entirely different green color. These must be removed by cutting them off from the main body of the plant where they spring out, but because of the method and care with which our plants are grown, there will be very little, if ever, any bother from this source. Every plant is inspected each week in the nursery for the presence of these suckers, and they are removed before they get hardened, so no more will appear in the same place.

Like all other things, Rose plants must be kept free from diseases and insects to do their best. In most nurseries no attempt is made to prevent black-spot and to keep the plant growing until fall. We dust all plants susceptible to this disease, and that is why, in a great many instances, plants from other nurseries that are found to be tender are perfectly hardy when purchased from us. By keeping the foliage on until the last, the plants become thoroughly matured before digging, so will be better able to stand severe winters. The digging operation is carried on as carefully as is the culture. The roots are retained and the plants are not allowed to wither from exposure to sun or wind.

Mixtures in varieties are unknown; we can see no reason why there should ever be any, but we stand ready to correct any mistakes which might occur, up to the price paid for the plants. The right is reserved by us, however, to substitute in case of necessity, a closely related or better variety, which will be truly labeled, providing the customer has not given directions to the contrary concerning substitutions.

We recommend fall planting for best results with Roses. They may be planted from October 15 to about December 1. This gives the plants ample time to mature before digging, and then sufficient time for the roots to get started before the ground freezes and stops further development. This fall planting enables the plant to get started in the spring just as soon as the ground thaws, long before you could get anything set out, thus giving larger, more thrifty plants, and, therefore, more bloom the first season.

In spring planting, good results can only be obtained by setting out the plants early, that is, as soon as possible after the ground thaws, and not waiting until hot, dry weather commences. Plant Hybrid Teas 18 to 24 inches apart; Hybrid Perpetuals $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet; and Climbers at least 6 feet.

Each year we have some dormant plants potted so that we may have them started for those who cannot possibly get their Rose plants in the ground early enough to have success with dormant sorts. These may be had as long as the supply lasts, but we do not recommend them for best results. The plants have such large roots, that, of necessity, they must be doubled up to get them in the pots, and then they seldom send out side roots and are quite likely to be shorter lived than those roots which have always had free range to extend themselves.

The Rose-bed should be prepared, if possible, several weeks before the plants arrive; this will give the ground time to settle and it will be in much better condition than if spaded up just before the plants are



Bed of Hybrid Perpetual Roses

set. The spading must be done thoroughly and to a depth of two full spade-lengths. If manure is available, as much as one-third of the total amount of the soil may be mixed in. Cow-manure is best, but any kind is better than none at all. If manure is not available, bone-meal is next best to use. About a trowelful per plant, scattered through the soil at planting-time, will aid the growth of the plants.

Rose plants cannot stand wet feet. That is, they like sufficient moisture but the soil must have good drainage. If the place selected for the bed is not well drained, the soil should be removed to a depth of two feet and about 6 inches of coarse material, such as stones, half-bricks, cinders, etc., should be filled in before the soil is replaced.

When the plants are received, get them in the ground as soon as possible, if the weather conditions are favorable. In shipping, the roots are all well packed in damp moss, but the ground is the natural place for the roots. If possible, puddle the roots in a creamy solution of water and mud when planting. Trim off evenly all broken roots. Have the hole for the plant large enough to easily receive the roots when they are spread out straight. Set the plant so that the crown, or junction of the top and root, will be 1 to 2 inches below the surface of the soil. Stamp the dirt well as the hole is being filled.

The plants must be hilled up with 8 to 12 inches of soil in the fall in order to insure them living over winter. It is also well to place coarse material, such as weeds, around the plants after they are hilled up. Last winter the writer had very good success in wintering over some tender varieties by placing empty nail-kegs (with both ends knocked out) over the plants after they were hilled up.

During the growing season, if kept cultivated and the soil loose, especially after it dries off following each rain, the plants will make much better growth and give much more bloom than if the top of the soil is not kept loose. Another thing that will cause more profuse bloom is to cut long stems when cutting flowers.

There are very few diseases and insects which ordinarily attack Rose plants, and with a little care these may be easily controlled.

Very small green lice, or aphids, which cluster about the tips of the shoots may be controlled by spraying or dusting with insecticides containing nicotine. Dipping the tips in strong soap water is another way to control them. All kinds of worms which eat the leaves may be killed by using a poison, such as arsenate of lead.

It has been our experience that rose chafers, the large, awkward-looking, grayish bugs with long legs and a long snout, are easiest controlled by knocking them into a pan of water covered with coal-oil.

Mildew, which causes the young leaves to turn white and curl up, can be controlled by spraying or dusting with sulphur; and black-spot, the disease which makes the leaves drop off, must be prevented by spraying or dusting with sulphur, beginning before the disease appears—that is before July 1 and keeping it up every two weeks until fall.

Newer Roses and Novelties

In this class are Roses which are very scarce, and heretofore very few have been offered for sale in this country. Some are sure to be very popular as soon as more plentiful, while others may remain novelties for some time. These are higher-priced Roses than the general list of Hybrid Teas but they will surely repay anyone who likes new and rare varieties to add to an extensive collection or who wishes to keep strictly up-to-date.

Aspirant Marcel Rouyer. Well-shaped, full blooms which are a deep bronzy apricot in the center, tinted to salmon-flesh on the outer petals, with a deep yellow veining at the base—a beautiful color combination. They are carried on long stiff stems, and the plant itself is of vigorous growth, with glossy bronze-green foliage.

Betty Uprichard. The delicate coloring is difficult to picture in words—the inside of the petals is a salmon-pink, shading to carmine, while the outside is a glowing carmine, with a copper sheen and a suffusion of orange. The flowers are small, with a distinct verbena scent and the bush is vigorous, with sage-green foliage that resists disease.

Christine. An intense golden yellow color that seems almost to sparkle in the sunlight. The flowers are beautifully shaped but have a tendency to drop early. They are sweetly fragrant and are borne on long, strong stems. The bush is of good growth. We believe it is one of the very best of the yellow Roses.

Elegante. The long sulphur-yellow buds are borne abundantly on vigorous plants. They open into large, globular creamy yellow blooms.

Henrietta. This is a fine Rose for bedding, garden, and cutting, as the soft coral-salmon blooms are borne on long, erect stems. The buds are long and very well shaped, opening to rather shallow flowers. It is a fragrant and beautiful Rose.

Hortulanus Budde. The flowers are a wonderfully luminous carmine-red, showing a yellow center when opened. They are set off by clear dark green foliage that makes their fiery color more pronounced. Large, full, and lasting well, they bloom quite freely and are sweetly scented.

Independence Day. One of the finest of the newer Roses originated in England. Blooms sunflower-gold, overlaying orange-apricot, bordering almost on flame color, with a very sweet odor. Strong stems hold the flowers erect and the plant is practically immune to mildew, with a glossy, leathery foliage.

Lady Inchiquin. Awarded a Gold Medal by the National Rose Society of England. Delicately colored orange-cerise flowers of perfect form, large, full, and perfumed. The bush is a vigorous grower of branching habit.

Leslie Pidgeon. A very distinct and delightful hybrid that produces a unique effect when planted in masses. It is creamy yellow, flushed with a pinkish terra-cotta. The blooms last very well, although of a thin variety. Vigorous, free and branching growth. Dark green foliage.

Margaret M. Wylie. A very good garden Rose of tender flesh color, heavily flushed with deep rose-pink toward the end of the petals. The buds are long and pointed, opening into flowers of great depth, with large petals of great substance.

NEWER ROSES AND NOVELTIES, continued

Marjorie Bulkeley. In this Rose we not only have a very fine, perfectly formed, exhibition bloom, with high-pointed center, but also an excellent garden variety of vigorous branching habit. Color buff-ochre, heavily flushed with rosy pink. Sturdy, branching, and not very tall.

Mary Wallace. Originated by Dr. W. Van Fleet, the famous American rosarian, this is the first of his "dooryard" Roses, to which he gave the best efforts of his life. It is a pillar Rose, making a graceful bush 4 to 5 feet high, bearing large, well-formed, semi-double flowers of a bright rose-pink. It is extremely hardy, and the foliage resists disease. Can also be used as a low climber.

Mme. Alexandre Dreux. A strikingly brilliant golden yellow color, without shading. The blooms are large, full, and well formed.

Mrs. Charles E. Shea. A wonderful Rose in color—brilliant madder-red, shot with scarlet; outer petals show a rose-red, resting on an orange base. It is not a strong grower, however.

Mrs. Charles Lamplough. A fine exhibition bloom, large in size and of a soft lemon-yellow color. It is sweetly scented and flowers freely. Another Gold Medal (National Rose Society of England) Rose.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. A beautiful yellow Rose of the same color as Maréchal Niel. The bud is occasionally veined with buff and the large, well-formed blooms have a peculiar fruity scent. Very good mildew-resistant foliage.

Rayon d'Or. The daffodil-yellow blooms, appearing from May straight through to September, make this a valuable Rose. The outer petals are sometimes streaked with crimson, and the disease-resistant foliage is a fine bronzy green. Should be given good protection through the winter.

Severine. The coral-red flowers give a wonderful effect when massed, although they are of a thin variety and rather small. The gorgeous color fades slowly, as the blooms open, to a really beautiful soft prawn-red.

Souvenir de Georges Pernet. Awarded a Gold Medal by the Bagatelle Gardens. The erect stems carry large, full, globular flowers of a beautiful orient-red color, with the ends of the petals tinged cochineal-carmine, and the whole bloom shaded with yellow. A vigorous grower.

Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren. A feature of this Rose is the long-pointed buds, which open well, even in bad weather. They are cadmium-yellow, opening to large, full blooms of orange-yellow. Hardy and vigorous grower.

Sunstar. This is another Rose that is particularly good for mass planting because of its remarkable color. The flowers are orange and yellow, edged, veined, and splashed with crimson and vermillion. Medium size, semi-double, and borne in clusters, making it fine for decorating.

The Queen Alexandra Rose. A novel Rose on the lines of Juliet, but more beautiful and, we believe, more useful. The color is an intense vermillion on the inside of the petals, with old-gold on the outside. It will be conspicuous anywhere, even when surrounded by other Roses. Blooms continuously throughout the summer and is of vigorous growth.

Una Wallace. A soft, cherry-rose color, without shadings. The flowers are well-shaped, of good substance, and sweetly perfumed. A free bloomer.

Wilhelm Kordes. A peculiarly pungent perfume, like that of ripe apples, is the outstanding feature of this golden yellow Rose. The edges of the flower are tinged with copper; blooms large, double, and high-centered. Plant vigorous, with a glossy, leathery, disease-resisting foliage.

The Hybrid Tea Roses

The monthly blooming, or so-called everblooming, Roses form by far the largest and most important class. In this group are the Perpetianas with their salmon and copper hues, besides the wide range of pinks and reds of the older Hybrid Teas. The plants are perfectly hardy anywhere if given winter protection as suggested herein.

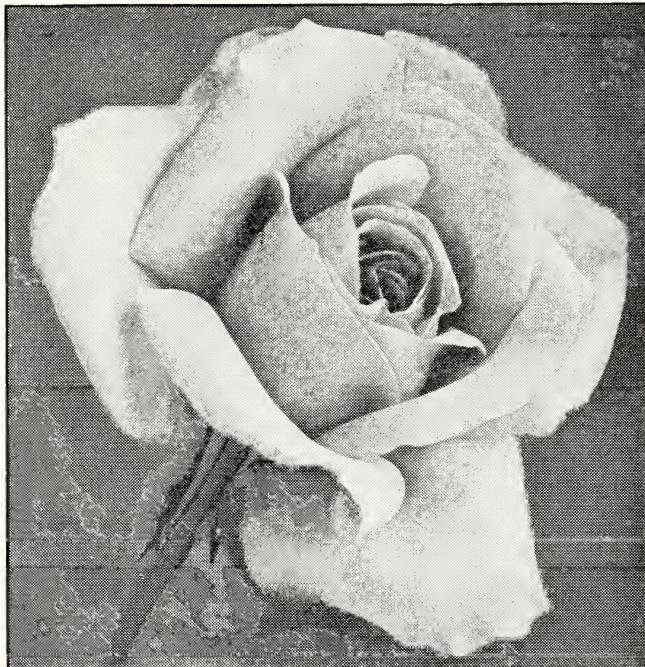
Chateau de Clos Vougeot. Many who see this are immediately captivated by its beautiful unique color. This is the darkest red Hybrid Tea Rose in existence, the flowers being such a rich velvety crimson that it is worthy of a place in every Rose-garden. The plant is a free bloomer but only a moderate grower and of a spreading habit.

Columbia. A comparatively new variety but already quite well known. Its long, almost thornless stems bear very large and very full rose-pink blossoms which deepen in color as they mature. It is especially prized for its freedom of bloom in late fall as well as summer; very fragrant.

Crusader. An excellent American Rose having very large, rich crimson blooms which open perfectly. As the bloom ages it turns to a different color hard to describe but which is greatly admired by some. Robust grower of upright habit and bears its flowers on long stiff stems.

Duchess of Wellington. The suffusion of coppery yellow blending to deep intense gold is a commendable feature of the buds, and when the flowers open the soft primrose and peach is equally pleasing, making the constant demand for this variety greatly exceed the supply. Beautiful buds, very long and pointed, open into flowers moderately full and very large and fragrant. A vigorous grower and disease-resistant.

Eldorado. Every Rose-grower will greatly prize this new golden yellow Rose. Its vigorous growth, free-flowering habit, and beautiful color will soon make it one of the leading yellow varieties. Large red thorns are a decorative feature of the strong canes which spring from the base of the plants.



Columbia Rose

THE HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

General MacArthur. Another Rose of American origin of which we can feel proud. It is one of the best highly colored red Roses and the velvety cherry color is well retained in the fully open flowers which are of large size, full, and well shaped, with good keeping qualities and very fragrant. The plant has a wonderful freedom of bloom and is a vigorous grower.

Golden Emblem. The favorite yellow Rose. Exquisite golden buds, streaked with red, open into a well-shaped flower of a soft primrose tint similar to the Maréchal Niel of the South. The foliage is a deep blue-green and has a decided holly-like appearance. Growth is free and upright. This Rose possesses the true Tea fragrance.

Gruss an Aachen. A cross between a Polyantha and a Hybrid Tea. The flowers are as large and beautiful as the average Hybrid Tea but they are borne continuously and profusely, like the Polyanthas. In color they are creamy yellow, shading to gold at the base of the broad petals, and when the flower is open the petals around the stamens show a distinct apricot color; some of the blooms have a beautiful rose veining on the broad outer petals.

Gruss an Teplitz. The universal favorite among the red Roses because it is the most hardy, the most vigorous, and the freest blooming of all. Fragrant flowers of rich scarlet, shading to velvety crimson, are borne several on a stem. An established plant should give 100 to 200 blooms a year, the plant being almost covered with balls of scarlet from June until frost. This is a supreme garden Rose but not a good cut-flower as the stems are weak and the blooms droop. Do not prune hard.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. This Rose has become popular on account of its extra-large and well-shaped flowers which are borne in abundance on long, stiff stems. The color is a startling combination of cherry-red on the outside of the broad petals, and silvery pink inside—unlike any other Rose. It has long, almost thornless stems and is a continuous bloomer. The blooms remain on the plants a long time without shedding the petals.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. An old favorite Rose which is still very popular. The large, perfectly formed flowers are a soft pearly white, tinted with just enough lemon color at the base of the petals, and are sweetly fragrant. The plants are moderate growers.



Gruss an Teplitz

THE HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

Killarney. This has been one of the most popular Roses ever introduced. It has long-pointed buds which open into large, loose, semi-full, fragrant flowers of a lovely clear pink color, suffused with flesh-pink. Beautiful in the bud and half-open state. The plants are very hardy, free-blooming, and vigorous.

Lady Alice Stanley. One of the finest garden Roses. The large, fragrant blooms are borne on long stems and the outside of the broad petals is deep rose, the inside pale flesh. Foliage is a good deep green and is disease-resistant. A free, continuous bloomer, thoroughly desirable and dependable.

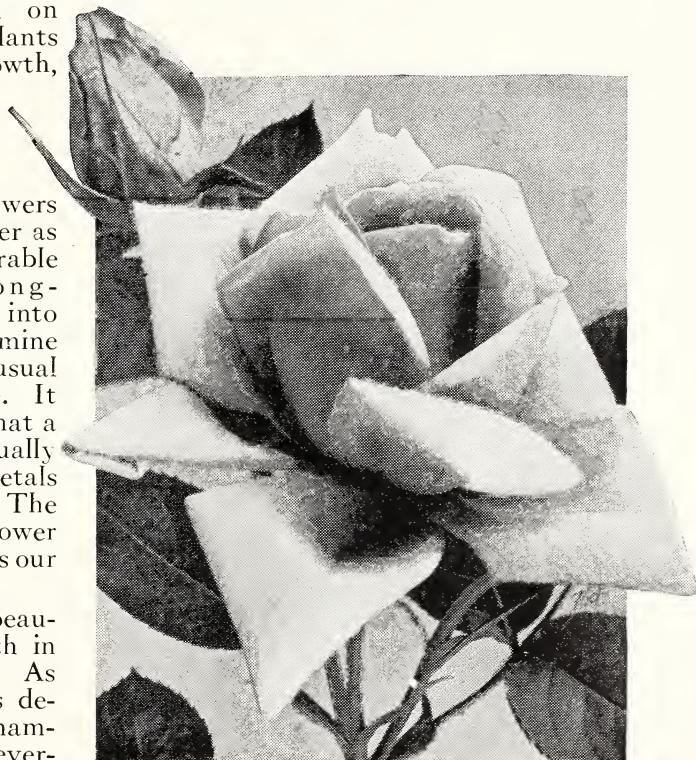
Lady Ashtown. The long-pointed buds open into large, fragrant, high-centered blooms with deep pink, reflexed petals. It is of wonderful form and beautiful color. The plant is a vigorous grower and a profuse bloomer.

Lady Ursula. One of the most dependable varieties. A free bloomer during the entire summer and autumn, and a vigorous grower, doing particularly well in dry situations. The long stems carry large flowers of beautiful form, with petals gracefully reflexed from the full high center, which is a delicate flesh-pink color. The bush is of unusually upright habit, with glossy bright green foliage.

La Tosca. A desirable variety for garden decoration and hedges. The flowers—silvery pink with the reflexed side of the petals deeper—are abundantly produced on long, strong stems on plants of vigorous, upright growth, and are durable, large, and open.

Laurent Carle. This Rose produces its large, fragrant flowers during hot, dry weather as well as under favorable conditions. The long-pointed buds open into brilliant velvety carmine blooms which show unusual beauty and substance. It is of interest to note that a small white splash usually appears on one or two petals in the open bloom. The plant is a moderate grower and very hardy. This is our favorite red Rose.

Los Angeles. The most beautiful Rose grown, both in bud and open flower. As the long-pointed buds develop into a flower of mammoth proportions, an ever-increasing wealth of color



Los Angeles

THE HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

Los Angeles, continued

is exposed which is maintained until the last petal drops. The color of the fragrant flowers is a lovely flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals.

A vigorous grower and free bloomer but should be protected against black-spot for fall blooms. It is the first American variety to receive the Gold Medal at the Bagatelle Gardens, Paris.

Miss Lolita Armour.

The highest award given to a Rose has been bestowed upon this beautiful American variety—the Bagatelle (Paris) Gold medal, in 1921. It is a strong grower, producing an abundance of large, full, perfect flowers, deliciously fragrant.

As the well-shaped buds open, they expose petals of great substance, copper and orange colored blended with shrimp-pink and shaded to chrome-yellow at their base. It is really a glorified Mme. Edouard Herriot. Its most beautiful color commends it strongly. The long stems sometimes, however, terminate in weak necks.

Mme. Butterfly. The host of admirers of Ophelia will appreciate this newer variety—its offspring. All the various colorings of the beautiful Ophelia are intensified, giving a blending of white, bright pink, and apricot in the well-shaped flowers. This new Rose has more petals and is more prolific than its parent. Persons who are familiar with the sterling qualities of this variety prefer it to Ophelia.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Should be in every garden; is sure to please. A strong, vigorous, upright grower and a free bloomer. The large, globular flower is composed of broad, satiny pink petals which are shaded deeper at the center and lighter at the edges. This is the Rose which because of its abundant bloom, is used for street-planting in Portland and which has given the city such popularity.



Mme. Caroline Testout

THE HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

Mme. Edouard Herriot. The "Daily Mail" Rose. So called because of the Gold Cup which was awarded it in London by the "Daily Mail" newspaper. The flower is of striking color—a marvelous combination of hues which are almost beyond description. The originator describes it as "Sunshine on burnished copper." A strong plant, with bright green glossy foliage and large thorns. In order to get autumn blooms, spray to prevent black-spot.

Mme. Jules Bouche. A high-class white Rose. Medium long-pointed buds open to superb, fully double, fragrant flowers which are sometimes shaded a light blush in the center. The upright, vigorous plants have few thorns, are continuous and free blooming, of bushy growth, and the stems are long and strong. A stronger grower than Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, and the blush center makes this one of the two better Roses than that variety, the other being Mrs. H. R. Darlington.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. One of the most dependable yellow varieties. The flowers, of splendid form, are especially attractive in the bud and half-open stage. They are borne on long stems, and in color are Indian-yellow washed with salmon-rose, shading lighter toward the edges. Under certain weather conditions the entire flower will sometimes come yellow tinted white, but it is always beautiful. The variety is a vigorous, compact grower. The fading of the color and the shortness of the stems are its faults, although its other qualities commend it.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell. One of the most delightful garden Roses. Long-pointed apricot buds open into a pleasing delicate soft rosy salmon flower with the apricot color at the center. The elegant, loose-petaled flowers are especially attractive in half-expanded form. It is wonderfully bushy grower and blooms continuously and abundantly. The foliage is a soft bronzy color, forming a very effective background.

Mrs. H. R. Darlington. One of the best white Roses yet introduced. It is a strong, vigorous grower of upright, branching habit. The buds are long, of faultless form, and develop into large, full flowers of creamy white color. Free flowering and delightfully scented.



White Killarney. See page 13

THE HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued



Radiance Rose

Mrs. Henry Morse. Not only the originator but every one else who owns this new Rose is justly proud of it. Its buds are very long and of perfect shape and form. Mr. McGredy, in introducing this Rose, says: "Rising from a groundwork of soft flesh-cream, the whole flower has a clear sheen of bright rose, deeply impregnated and washed vermillion, with clear vermillion veining on the petals, which are really wonderful for depth, size, and substance."

Mrs. S. K. Rindge. Probably the yellowest Rose of Californian production. The color is a clear, rich primrose-yellow, which, instead of fading white, as the flowers mature, becomes suffused with a salmon-pink, thus retaining and even en-

hancing their beauty until the very end. The flowers develop from long-pointed buds, are of good size, moderately double, and are produced freely and continuously.

Ophelia. A variety which is known and admired by everyone. It is grown as successfully outdoors as it is in greenhouses. The flowers are held erect on long, stiff stems, are of perfect form, good size, and a pleasing delicate tint of salmon-flesh, deepening to rose toward the center. It is very floriferous and produces well until frost. The plant bears large, dark green, leathery, disease-resistant foliage and is of vigorous, upright habit. See Mme. Butterfly (page 10), which we recommend more highly.

Radiance. One of the most wonderful of all American Roses. It is an exceptionally strong, vigorous, upright grower and bears a profusion of very large, globular-shaped flowers of a lovely silver-pink, shaded to rosy carmine. This plant may be relied upon to produce flowers under all conditions. Fragrance, stems, production, disease-resistance, and color should place this Rose in every Rose-garden, no matter how small.

Red Radiance. As good as its parent Radiance in habit of growth and quantity of fragrant bloom. The very large globular flowers are clear cerise-red and are borne on long, strong stems. They never open fully but retain their cupped appearance. A continuous bloomer all through the summer until frost, making it a very popular variety.

Rose Marie. An excellent Rose because of its large, perfectly shaped flowers which are a wonderful color—a clear bright rose-pink, passing to lighter at the edges, but prominently veined deeper pink. The plant produces glossy dark green foliage, is vigorous, and of free-blooming habit. A favorite wherever known.

THE HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. This is the most talked-of yellow Rose of recent introduction. Its color is a definite and lovely sunflower-yellow, deeper in the center, without any color blending, and which is retained, fading but little, even in the warmest weather. The buds are long-pointed, of excellent shape, and are carried on long, stiff stems. A vigorous grower and the brilliant green foliage is disease-resistant.

White Killarney. A pure white sport of the popular pink Killarney and equally as beautiful. The perfectly shaped, long-pointed buds are borne on long stems. A vigorous grower but must be protected from mildew. Good for cut-flowers, though some say it is too single.

William F. Dreer. A beautiful Rose of the same parentage as Los Angeles but with such delicate coloring as is sometimes seen in rare orchids. The flowers are similar in shape to Los Angeles, and, like it, are beautiful in all stages of development, from the excellent buds to the wide-open flowers. The colors blend from a soft, silvery shell-pink to a rich golden yellow at the base of the petals, which, at certain stages of development, give a golden suffusion to the entire flower. It is not the largest sized flower but has exquisite color. The bush is a profuse bloomer and has few thorns.

Willowmere. A splendid Rose. Its coral-red buds open into rich shrimp-pink flowers tinted yellow in the center and blending to carmine-pink at the edges. It is large, double enough, and well shaped. The plant is a vigorous upright grower of bushy habit, with many thorns. Spray it as it is subject to black-spot.

The Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Hybrid Perpetuals are the older class of Roses. The plants burst forth in a marvelous display of blooms in June and if given good care will again bloom in the fall. The flowers are of very large size and are more richly fragrant than any other class. The plants are strong, upright, and more hardy than the everblooming class.

Frau Karl Druschki. The loveliest of all Hybrid Perpetuals and the most popular Rose according to the referendum of the American Rose Society. A snow-white of absolute purity. The large buds, of unexcelled form, are often surrounded by leaves in such a way as to give them a collar of added beauty. When the flowers open they reveal a center filled with stamens of pure gold. Although a Hybrid Perpetual, this variety can be relied upon to produce flowers more or less throughout the summer and fall, providing that the blooms are cut with medium-long stems. Many plants can be relied upon to produce a hundred blooms per season. For profusion of June bloom, only moderate pruning is advised. The ample growth, the abundant foliage, profusion of bloom, and the chaste-whiteness of bud and bloom appeal to all.

General Jacqueminot. The old favorite "Jack" Rose. The satiny texture of its universally familiar crimson flowers and its associations with the gardens of America for the many years past will recommend this variety, even though many other red Roses have come and gone.

THE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

Magna Charta. The favorite of the greenhouse Roses. The very large, full, rounded rosy pink blooms are a great sight as they fairly cover the well-shaped plants. The petals are large, stiff, and remain on for a long time.

Marshall P. Wilder. This variety is an old favorite associated with our gardens because of the great fragrance of its rich velvety crimson flowers. The blooms are formed of recurring petals, as though composed of bits of velvet.

Mrs. John Laing. In the soft pink Hybrid Perpetuals, this variety persists among the superior Roses of this class. Its rounded petals are regularly arranged like a rosette. The large, plump buds open into very full, perfectly formed, almost globular, flowers. Long, strong stems and ample foliage serve to make a bush of great beauty. Very fragrant.

Paul Neyron. This colossal Rose is the pride of many garden enthusiasts. It attains enormous proportions in spite of lack of painstaking care, responding with long, almost thornless, stems and deep rose-colored blooms. It is one of the commonest Roses grown to supplant the ever-popular but unproductive American Beauty.

Prince Camille de Rohan. All admire at least a few deep red Roses, and of the Hybrid Perpetuals none equals this variety because, although dark in color, it is never an objectionable shade. The plants are low growing and are adapted to the front of the Hybrid Perpetual bed.

Ulrich Brunner. Some describe this variety as being cerise, others as being a cherry-red, but all unite in calling the color cheerful and altogether pleasing. Its petals are of great substance and remain upon the blooms, upright and fresh, until they fall.



Mrs. John Laing Roses

The Polyantha Roses

These are the Baby Ramblers, or the true everblooming Roses. They have clusters of flowers like the climbing ramblers but are low-growing, seldom exceeding 18 inches in height, and are continually in bloom. They can be used very effectually to border shrubs, to edge the Rose-bed, or for massing.

Eblouissant. A very dazzling velvety dark red variety that does not "blue" with age. It is a very dwarf grower but produces fine stiff panicles of very double blooms continuously all season and is particularly good in autumn. Hardy and disease-resistant.

Erna Teschendorff. A profuse bloomer, bearing continually large clusters of small crimson flowers. The plant is a moderate grower, attaining only 12 or 15 inches height.

Gruss an Aachen. This variety, being a cross between a Polyantha and a Hybrid Tea, and having characteristics of both classes, has been described with the Hybrid Teas (page 8).

Mme. Norbert Levavasseur. This was the first variety of Baby Ramblers and is still held in high esteem. The plant is covered from spring until fall with bright pink blossoms and is a strong grower, reaching about 18 inches in height.

Suzanne Turbat. Coral-red blooms, shaded bright shrimp-pink, make this a unique variety as to color. It is a vigorous dwarf grower, reaching a height of 1½ feet, and bears its clusters of ten to twenty double blooms all season. Slight fragrance.

Hardy Climbing Roses

The Climbing Roses offered here are the best of their class. If these few varieties are grown, nothing more should be desired, unless it is a continuous blooming climber which is hardy. This is not yet in existence but probably will be within the next few years. Only one of the old rambler type is offered, Excelsa. This is, unquestionably, the best of its class. Like other styles, the styles in climbers are changing. Very few of the old ramblers are planted; the demand is almost entirely for the newer climbers which have other qualifications to command them besides their climbing habit and abundant bloom, such as long stems, which are suitable for cutting, and disease-resistant foliage.

American Pillar. When vigorous climbers are desired, American Pillar is a variety which pleases refined tastes because of its ample clusters of single, clear rosy crimson flowers, with white centers and tufts of golden yellow stamens. The clean, luxuriant foliage and general vigorous appearance justifies its popularity. Even in England it is held to be the finest climber in existence.

Climbing American Beauty. Admirers of this large-flowered carmine Rose grow it for the long stems, clean foliage, and because it can be depended on to flower early, before most other climbers have produced their season's show of bloom. Any objection to its declining bluish color may be overcome by removing the flowers as they begin to fade.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES, continued

Dr. W. Van Fleet. This is, deservedly, the most popular climbing Rose. Its large, soft pink flowers on long stems, waxy foliage, and vigorous growth are features each of which alone would make this variety worthy of cultivation. It combines the qualities of a cut-flower variety with those for garden and arbor adornment, giving profusion as well as quality.

Emily Gray. The most beautiful yellow climber to date but requires winter protection. The rich buff-yellow flowers average about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and, with their background of dark glossy green holly-like foliage, form a picture not soon forgotten. It holds its color well and is a profuse bloomer once established. Fragrant.

Excelsa. When Crimson Rambler Roses gradually became more and more subject to mildew, Excelsa stepped in to fill the need for a clear crimson Rose. Its growth is as vigorous as any other variety and its yearly profusion of bloom may be depended upon.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. As soon as this variety was introduced it captivated all who beheld its large, well-formed, glistening scarlet flowers. If it does not climb as well as some others the first year, the reward is sure for the second, for it will be a garland of bloom each succeeding year.

Silver Moon. A beautiful climber all through the growing season, on account of the large canes with rich, disease-resistant foliage, and when blooming-time is at hand it is a wonder. The pure white, semi-double flowers, about 4 inches across, are enhanced by the golden yellow stamens. The flowers are fragrant and are borne in clusters on long stems. An indispensable white Rose.



Paul's Scarlet Climber Rose

MELVIN E. WYANT

ROSE SPECIALIST

PAINESVILLE, OHIO

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	Christine	Yellow	2 50
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	Henrietta	Coral	2 00
	Hortulanus Budde	Scarlet	2 00
	Independence Day	Apricot	2 50
	Lady Inchiquin	Vermillion	1 75
	Leslie Pidgeon	Buff	1 50
	Madam Alexander Druex	Gold	3 00
	Mary Wallace	Pink	1 50
	Mrs. Chas. E. Shea	Red	1 50
	Mrs. Chas. Lamplough	White	1 50
	Marg. M. Wylie	Flesh	1 50
	Marjorie Bulkley	Buff	1 50
	Rev. F. Page Roberts	Gold	2 50
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	Una Wallace	<i>Cherry</i>	1 00	
	Wilhelm Kordes	<i>Yellow, Red Streaked</i>	2.50	
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	Columbia	<i>Pink</i>	80	
	Crusader	<i>Red</i>	80	
	Duchess of Wellington	<i>Yellow</i>	1 50	
	Eldorado	<i>Yellow</i>	1 75	
	General McArthur	<i>Red</i>	80	
	Golden Emblem	<i>Gold</i>	2 00	
	Gruss an Aachen	<i>Flesh</i>	80	
	Gruss an Teplitz	<i>Red</i>	80	
	Jonkheer J. L. Mock	<i>Red</i>	80	
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	Killarney .	<i>Pink</i>	80	
	Lady Alice Stanley	<i>Pink</i>	80	
	Lady Ashtown	<i>Pink</i>	80	
	Lady Ursula	<i>Blush</i>	80	
	La Tosca	<i>Pink</i>	80	
	Laurent Carle	<i>Red</i>	80	
	Los Angeles	<i>Salmon</i>	1 00	
	Madam Butterfly	<i>Blush</i>	80	
	Madam Caroline Testout	<i>Pink</i>	80	
	Madam Edouard Herriot	<i>Salmon</i>	90	
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	White Killarney	White	80
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	Magna Charta	Pink	75
	Marshall P. Wilder	Red	75
	Mrs. John Laing	Pink	75
	Paul Neyron	Pink	75
	Prince Camile de Rohan	Maroon	75
	Ulrich Brunner	Cherry	75
	Polyanthas		
	Eblouissant	Red	1 25
	Erna Teschendorff	Red	60
	Gruss an Aachen	Flesh	80
	Madam Norbert Lavavasseur	Pink	60
	Suzane Turbat	Salmon	1 25
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	Climbing American Beauty	Red	75
	Dr. Van Fleet	Pink	75

Climbers—Continued		PRICE	AMOUNT
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